

OMAHA HIGH SCHOOL THEM

What it Was Like When Prof. Lewis Took Charge.

SOME OF THE CHANGES OF THIRTEEN YEARS

Teachers Multiplied by Six and Number of Pupils by Nine-Fifty and Graduating Class of 1883.

The recent departure of Prof. Lewis from the High school, at whose head he remained for almost exactly thirteen years, causes some recollection of the way in which the school when he took charge of it and a comparison of the High school of 1883 with the High school of 1896. A coincidence interesting enough perhaps to be simply noted is that Prof. Lewis, whom Prof. Lewis succeeded, resigned, as the latter has just done, to take a position in a New England city.

Between the going of the one and the coming of the other was an interregnum of a month, during which Miss Lena Hill acted as teacher of the school, the principal, the double burden proving such a strain that a short illness followed.

The teaching force then numbered five as compared with the present, comprising, besides Miss Hill, Nelson, Learned, S. D. Beale, Claire Rustin and Julia Hardenbough. Of these but one is in the High school now. Mr. Beale, though he long ago ceased to teach and is employed only to keep records and reports, Miss Hill has been for years the wife of a Buffalo editor, Miss Rustin is the wife of J. H. McIntosh of this city. Mr. Nelson left to teach in a school in Iowa. Where Miss Hardenbough is no one here knows.

There is little information concerning the present whereabouts of the members of the graduating class of 1883. They were Lizzie H. Leisenring, Edith E. Phelps, Lizzie Fenwick, Alice M. Remington, Remington, Hulda F. Isaacson and Louisa J. Bruce (colored). Miss Leisenring died in this city not long ago as the wife of Alfred Leisenring, a teacher in the city schools, afterward married Mr. Notson, and on account of domestic and other troubles, resided for a time in a school in the Missouri river a year ago last December, the bodies not being found until the next May.

The present teaching force of the High school, which numbers ninety, is by twenty more than half as large as the whole school thirteen years ago, and the rooming in the building was increased only to accommodate the senior class now. The number of pupils in all the twelve schools of the city at that time was 5,251, of whom only about one-fifty-eighty were in the High school. Superintendent James in his report called attention to the fact that cities of its size Omaha had the smallest High school. This could hardly be said now, for of the 13,000 children in the schools the High school has about one-twelfth. The smallness of the school in the smallest city of the state at that time there was a comparatively much larger transient population than now.

The cost of the High school per year then was \$2,270. Now it is \$32,335. The monthly salary budget then was \$534. Now it is \$3,235.

The first reference to Prof. Lewis in any of the reports made by Superintendent James that year. Said he: "The board may be congratulated on its success in securing a man of an eminent degree whose qualities of character, culture and administration so essential to the position."

Mr. James' estimate of the man has had confirmation, for the qualities mentioned were mentioned again in almost the same language in the report of the next year. Prof. Lewis by the teachers on his departure.

Education in Pennsylvania.

A compulsory education law has been on the statute books of Pennsylvania for some time. Like all other laws it does not enforce itself, nor is there manifest a public demand for its enforcement. The main reason for this indifference is the fact that the enforcement of the law would result in a large increase in the number of school buildings, followed by increased cost of maintenance. All this means is a heavy burden on a kind of that induces the wrath of overburdened taxpayers.

In school matters, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, "state paternalism was adopted with enthusiasm many years ago, and we can hardly balk at carrying it out in its entirety. The state has a right to do this especially when farmers are doing business without profit, but an ignorant, brutalized population is a worse evil than even high taxes."

"The putting into practical operation of the compulsory education law brings with it the suggestion that the state should not only build and abolish the schools consolidated in one set of buildings at central locations, and from which pupils are to be conveyed in vehicles provided by the state. Having determined to educate those who desire an education at the public expense it is not a step to stop at the building of schools of school age must attend school and another short step to the plan of state conveyance of the pupils, which has already been in force in some of the states and is being seriously considered by the State Department of Public Instruction for general adoption throughout the whole of Pennsylvania."

"The question arises whether there is anything more that can be done for our children. It has been ascertained that many children have not attended school because they had never had complete suits of clothing. The state provides for the clothing. It has not yet begun to provide clothes. Perhaps a way will be found. But is there no number of making clothes for the poor people who are taught to expect so much help?"

Scottish Passion for Education.

This desire for education is, indeed, the best feature in the intellectual temperament of the Scottish people, says the Westminster Review. The well known ambition of the Scottish people to have their own "rag bag" is now in a part in now somewhat weakened by the opening up of other paths of intellectual achievement, but there is still a widely diffused desire for education, and preference to commercial pursuits. It is an indication of the craving which exists for knowledge in general that for every young man who goes to the University of Edinburgh to college in Scotland. In 1885 Scotland had a population of 3,755,000, had 6,500 students attending her four universities, while England, with 26,000,000 of population, had 6,000 attending her four teaching universities. This, it may be supposed, has some connection with the large percentage of Scotch lawyers, doctors, clergymen, and schoolmasters, to be met with throughout the English-speaking world. Perhaps, also, it may go some way toward explaining why the present government should have at its head a Scotch premier, and why the cabinet should contain, besides a home secretary, a war secretary, a president of the Board of Education, and a chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster—all Scotchmen.

Program at Park School.

An enjoyable entertainment was given by the Park School Literary club Friday afternoon. The program was: Instrumental solo—Opera "Martha"; Vocal solo—Mrs. W. G. Grant; Reading—"Boy Wanted"; Nerton Frank; Vocal solo—Lillian Johnson, Mrs. Cary; Cory, E. Lowell; Ray, McKay; Eugene Field; George Houston, Whittier, and Annie Gibson; Bryan; Song—"The Day is Done"; Longfellow—"The Day is Done"; and several appropriate recitations were given. Then Mrs. Ware presented the school with a volume of Whitman's poems as a reward for no tardiness this year.

General Educational Notes.

A movement is on foot to provide a new gymnasium at Princeton. Yale has received a bequest of \$50,000 by the will of George T. Bliss, 73, of New York. All classes at Columbia will be expected to wear caps and gowns at the dedication exercises May 2. The California Fig Syrup Company has received an offer of \$100,000 for the right to use the name of the company in making its product.

Attendance and Dismissals.

The following teachers stand at the head of the list in their respective buildings as to attendance: Ambler, Miss Shirley; Bancroft, Miss Pearson; Cass, Miss Simons; Castleman, Miss Ambrose; Central, Miss McDonald; Central Park, Mrs. Fair; Columbia, Miss Vincent; Columbus, Miss Brown; Davenport, Mrs. Nicholas; Dodge, Miss Edholm; Dwight Hill, Miss Kander; Dupont, Miss Seelman; East High, Mrs. Farnam; East Mason, Forest, Miss Bunker; Franklin, Miss Meyer; Kellom, Miss Rooney; Lake, Miss Frazee; Lincoln, Miss Frazee; Lincoln, Miss Lincoln; Miss Wearne; Long, Miss Dawson; Mason, Miss Leighty; Monmouth

SERVICES OF PALM SUNDAY

Beautiful Music in the Catholic and Episcopal Churches.

ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM REMEMBERED

Triumph of Christ and the Children Celebrated by the Devout of the City Most Appropriately.

In all the Catholic and Episcopal churches yesterday were held services in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem. In a number of the churches, the Palm Sunday was observed in a special manner, special music being sung and sermons referring to the theme being preached. In the Catholic churches more or less elaborate musical programs were rendered. The story of the passion was read by the celebrants in the respective churches. These readings were followed by the blessing and the distribution of the palms.

The church of Trinity cathedral was profusely decorated with palms. An excellent musical program was given by the large and efficient choir. A class of fifty-five was confirmed by Bishop Worthington. Following the confirmation, the bishop delivered an address to those just received. The Palm Sunday was appropriately observed at the First Presbyterian church. The pastor, Rev. J. H. McConick, preached on "The Triumphal Entry."

After speaking of the events of Christ's entry into Jerusalem the preacher said: "We should remember that it was the entry of one who was meek and lowly as well as the entry of a king. It was the prelude to Christ's crucifixion and he realized this fact when he entered Jerusalem why Jesus assumed temporary royal power was that he might hasten the work for which he came to do."

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MOVIE TO ENLARGE THEIR TRADE

Manufacturers and Jobbers of Nebraska Bid for More Customers.

NEBRASKA'S FOOD PRODUCTS

Dr. Greene Finds that They Are All of the Very Best.

Local Products for the Table of the Most Wholesome Kind—Some Tests of the Nebraska Flours.

"Every state should be loyal to itself just as much as every country should be, and it is the height of folly for a state to send out for its food products when they can be bought—made equally well to any in the world—right at one's own door."

Dr. Mary E. Greene, in speaking of what Nebraska has done in the way of home manufactures, expressed herself in this forcible language. As she made her remarks on a careful examination of what Nebraska manufacturers are doing, she was requested to tell to readers of The Bee what she had observed during her visit to Omaha.

"I have been delighted to find that so much effective work is being done right in Nebraska by your active organization—the Manufacturers and Consumers' association—for promoting the use of Nebraska and 'home' products, as I believe you call them. 'When a state has such boundless resources as Nebraska has, it is very much better to use the products at first hand, as you are doing, than to send of the crude product and then ship it back again. I have seen the latter course taken in Georgia and it is a pity to see it done here, which I come, in some instances. For example, in Michigan we don't manufacture our oatmeal, as you do, but we send down to the South for it, and then ship it back to us. Dr. Greene was one of the judges of food products at the World's fair, and has given excellent business to the Nebraska State fair, and she has been lecturing to the Women's club, she visited Nebraska's hives of home industry."

She was interested to find what had been done in the preparation of meats for the market. There is only one thing I think, for my part, that our citizens should care to see done in this respect. If the government gives foreign consumers the benefit of meat inspection, I think the same should be done here. Of course, the per cent is very small of diseased animals that are found, though I think, for my part, that our citizens should care to see done in this respect. If the government gives foreign consumers the benefit of meat inspection, I think the same should be done here. Of course, the per cent is very small of diseased animals that are found, though I think, for my part, that our citizens should care to see done in this respect. If the government gives foreign consumers the benefit of meat inspection, I think the same should be done here. 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